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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Cuba

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Government-in-Exile**
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SOURCE

1. According to V. Boumistrov, a prominent White Russian in the sugar business in Cuba, there is some concern among the White Russian colony in Cuba over the recently established Gobierno Nacional Democratico Ruso en el Exilio (National Democratic Russian Government-in-Exile) because of the untrustworthy character of its self-appointed founder, Andres P. Golovchenko. Golovchenko issued a proclamation on 20 December 1947 announcing this organization as the successor to the Provisional Russian Government formed in Petrograd in 1917 by Alexander Kerensky. Boumistrov claimed to have received a flat denial from Kerensky, who is in exile in the United States, of any knowledge of either Golovchenko or Golovchenko's government-in-exile. Boumistrov stated that he knew positively that until very recently Golovchenko was without funds, but that now he has taken an apartment at 21st and O Streets, in Vedado, which is one of the most expensive in Havana. Boumistrov inferred from two letters he has received from France and the U.S. Occupation Zone in Germany that the writers had knowledge of the new group and that it was getting international publicity. He felt that this was dangerous, and that the new movement should be terminated.
2. That the Soviet Legation may share the Free Russian Colony's poor opinion of Golovchenko is indicated by a rumor that the latter was receiving money from persons very near to the Soviet Legation. The reason offered for the interest of the Legation was the desire of Soviet officials to keep Golovchenko at the head of the group on the theory that his continuation in office is a guarantee of its failure.
3. According to source, one of those currently most interested in the National Democratic Russian Government-in-Exile is an Arab, whose name is still unknown. He has spoken on the radio in behalf of the Government-in-Exile, and has approached a Madame Marianna Gonitch, a Russian in the employ of the Cuban Government, to join the movement and write propaganda articles for the group. Source reports that Marianna Gonitch has lived in Cuba a great many years, and in the past has entertained Russians affiliated with the Soviet Legation. She is married to Pedro Guiba, a Cuban composer. It is the source's opinion that Marianna Gonitch intends to work for the new organization.
4. Other individuals apparently active in support of the National Democratic

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Russian Government-in-Exile are Paul Longhin, a Senora Del Valle, and Rafael H. Reyna, of the pro-American Aserra del Louvre. Longhin is a young man who has become very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the organization. His nationality is unknown, and he appears to come from the interior of the island. Senora Del Valle is described as a rich Cuban woman who has contributed money to the movement.

5. The stated aims of the National Democratic Russian Government-in-Exile are as follows:

- a) To free the Russian people from the present dictatorial regime;
- b) To give the Russian people a democratic, freely elected, republican form of government; and
- c) To punish the present leaders of Russia according to the laws of the last Russian Democratic Republic of Kerensky, which was overthrown by violence.

6. In order to achieve these aims, the organization has proposed the following:

- a) A Supreme Executive Committee organized in the form of a Provisional Government;
- b) The recognition of this Committee-Government by all countries who do not maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union;
- c) The establishment of diplomatic missions in Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Ireland, the Vatican, etc.;
- d) The issuance of Free Russian passports to all affiliated members, thus ending the "stateless" status of the non-communistic Russians abroad;
- e) The recognition of the debts of former Russian regimes to all countries which recognize the Free Russian Government Committee;
- f) The organization of a democratic Free Russian Republican Army whose final task will be the liberation of Russia and the maintenance of order after the liberation;
- g) The establishment of a Free Russian Intelligence Service to observe and check all Soviet representations and their secret agents abroad;
- h) The obtaining of monetary support from all Free Russians living abroad, of whom there are approximately one million;
- i) The establishment of a propaganda bulletin to inform the members and the press of the activities and progress of the movement.

* Domistrov's story is confirmed by source, who states that following Golovchev's release from the Isle of Pines, where he was interned during the war, his income was very modest. He was employed in several positions as a technical advisor because he claimed to be an engineer, and managed to earn about a hundred dollars a month. The rent for the apartment now occupied by him is two hundred dollars a month.

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